FBIS DAILY REPORT

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RUDE PRAVO EDITORIAL ON CPSU PROGRAM

AU142034 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Mar 86 p 1

[Editorial: "A Document of Far-Reaching Significance"]

[Text] The new edition of the Third CPSU Program (published on Saturday [8 March] in RUDE PRAVO, too) has encountered attentive interest in many countries of the world. The interest is only natural and is well-founded, and it is only to be expected -- for four basic reasons:

First: No other country has influenced international life and the course of world events in the 20th century to such an extent as the October fatherland. Historical processes are always the result of a complicated operation of many factors. It is therefore unnecessary to prove how important it is for everybody who wants to be oriented about the complication of world events to know about the long-term plans set by the Soviet country for itself in its domestic and foreign policy. The CPSU Program provides an exhaustive reply to these questions.

Second: The adopted document represents a long-term and binding program declaration of the leading political force of a state which has a population of more than 270 million, which covers one sixth of the surface of the world, and which has great authority in international life. It is a state which produces one fifth of the world's industrial production, which marches in the vanguard in many important trends of scientific-technological progress, and which -- part from the United States -- has its disposal the largest military potential, also in the sphere of missile and nuclear arms.

Third: In its foreign policy part, the CPSU Program does not express merely the views of Soviet Communists -- through its political significance and impact it strikingly transgresses the Soviet geographical coordinates. As was stressed by Comrade Gustav Husak in the survey carried out on this document in the February issue of the periodical PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM, the conclusions of the CPSU Program are an example of the creative development of Marxism-Leninism and represent its significant enrichment: "It provides new incentives for the communist parties' struggle for the working people's rights and interests, and new prospects for the fight waged by the progressive forces of the world against imperialism and for peace and progress."

Fourth: Useful, positive, and inspiring thoughts both for today, and for the future, will be found in the CPSU Program also by other countries, above all socialist countries, but also by countries which have liberated themselves from the colonial and semicolonial dependence and by other anti-imperialist countries.

What is the CPSU Program's significance for the future development of fraternal socialist countries? In the way this is anchored in the text of the document, the CPSU attributes primary significance to the further development and consolidation of friendly contacts with those countries. In mutual economic relations, the CPSU is in favor of a further deepening of socialist economic integration, at the same time regarding as particularly important the consistent linking of the fraternal countries' efforts in the key directions of production intensification and the acceleration of R&D progress.

The CPSU stresses that, in its joint work with the fraternal parties, it will actively participate in the coordination of economic policy and in the improvement of the mechanism of economic cooperation, in the search for new forms of this cooperation and in the intensification of production specialization and cooperation -- including its participation on a bilateral and multilateral basis within the framework of the CEMA community.

As long as the imperialist military NATO bloc continues to exist, the CPSU considers it necessary to contribute in every way to perfecting the activity of the Warsaw Pact Organization as the instrument of collective defense against imperialism's aggressive endeavors. Such is the joint vital interest of other fraternal parties, too. In the ideological sphere, the CPSU considers natural, topical, and useful the "unification of the efforts of fraternal parties, aimed at the study and use of the experience acquired in socialist construction and in the communist education of the working people, and at the development of Marxist-Leninist theory, the deepening of its creative nature, and the defense of its revolutionary substance."

The activation of collective thinking, the constant expansion of the exchange of spiritual values, and cooperation in science and culture will all undoubtedly promote a further intensification of friendship among the socialist countries. This is also fully supported by the experience made by our own party; and the same can be said about our knowledge of the purpose and usefulness of a coordinated course by the fraternal parties in all spheres of activity.

As the CPSU Program stresses, "the spreading of truth about socialism, the unmasking of imperialist policy and propaganda, the fight against anticommunism and anti-Sovietism, and the fight against dogmatic and revisionist views -- all these task can be fulfilled more successfully if the communists proceed in a united front." Of extraordinary weight are the conclusions contained in the CPSU Program with regard to the realization of the lasting international task, namely to consolidate unity, to enhance the strength and influence of the socialist community, and simultaneously to realistically take into account the unequal standards of economic and political development in its member countries, as well as the historical and cultural traditions and conditions in which they are living.

The social development of the countries of the socialist community is not always rectilinear; each large phase sets new complicate tasks, the solution of which can be linked to a fight and a search, to the overcoming of antagonisms, difficulties, and obstacles. In its Program the CPSU expresses the conviction that maximum attention and all-round cooperation are, and will be, needed in order to prevent dissension which could harm the common interests from cropping up. The experience made by the USSR and the entire world socialism also testifies that the most important factors of socialism's successful progress are the loyalty of ruling communist and workers parties to the Marxist-Leninist doctrine; its creative implementation; the party's firm linkage with the broad masses of the working people; strict adherence to Leninist norms of party and state life and the development of the socialist rule of the people; sober assessment of the real situation and a timely solution of problems which crop up; and the building of relations with other fraternal countries in the spirit of the principles of socialist internationalism.

The new edition of the Third CPSU Program is an expression of the revolutionary continuity of the CPSU's policy. It develops the principles of socialist internationalism that are followed by the countries of the socialist community in consolidating the new kind of mutual relations. The Czechoslovak Communists fully identify themselves with these principles. The theoretical and political conclusions of the CPSU Program and also of the other documents approved by the 27th Congress are for us, too, a significant and enriching source of inspiration, containing stimulating ideas. This also applies to our party and our entire society.

MALINOWSKI INTERVIEWED ON VISIT, TALKS

LD150016 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 14 86

[Interview with Roman Malinowski, speaker of the Polish Sejm, by correspondent Vladimir Vercak, during a visit to the CSSR; Malinowski in Polish with superimposed Czech translation; from the "Magazine" program; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Vercak] At the beginning of our conversation, I asked the speaker of the Sejm for a brief evaluation of the visit and its results.

[Malinowski] I evaluated the visit very highly, for it was the first visit by a Sejm delegation to Czechoslovakia since the elections last October, and the first visit to our socialist friends. The atmosphere of cordiality, friendship, a factual nature, and a concrete nature, which accompanied the whole of our stay gave it an exceptional characteristic. The agenda of the visit itself was very interesting. We could speak directly with comrades of the Federal Assembly headed by Comrade Alois Indra. Comrade Husak received us and we had talks with Comrade Strougal. I think that the visit followed on from the very good traditional relations between our parliaments and our countries. We will continue to widen interparliamentary contacts, which will also lead to widening cooperation between the CPCZ and the PZPR, our national fronts, and other social organizations.

Lately, cooperation in economic areas is also developing dynamically. In the past 5 years, mutual turnover has exceeded 40 percent and in the next 5-year plan it will be widened even further. Czechoslovakia thus would become our second largest foreign trade partner after the Soviet Union, and what is important is that we are also aware of possibilities for deepening cooperation and specialization, both in individual areas and particularly between enterprises. We even have joint themes in science and technology. Teams of scientists, as well as construction offices and laboratories, are being organized.

[Vercak] My second question to Speaker Malinowski concerned the role of the parliament in the fight for peace and the attitude of the Polish public on the latest Soviet peace initiatives.

[Malinowski] Our mutual parliamentary contacts are in agreement about foreign policy goals and are based on support for joint initiatives. An example of this can be both the proposals of CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev in January -- that is initiatives concerning the removal of nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of the year 2000, and the further widening and concretization of the political report delivered at the 27th CPSU Congress, the first initiative of which was welcomed, for example, at the congress session of science and cultural workers in Warsaw. A number of politicians speak about them as initiatives of the century and simple people at home in Poland, for example, simply call them Gorbachev's plans. I think that both Geneva and everything which followed is honest, complex, daring, and bold and creates the possibility of a peaceful future for the world.

This is a chance which must not be wasted. (?I think that precisely because of this [word indistinct] the cooperation between our parliaments is a part of the process of forming an atmosphere of understanding, cooperation, and dialogue; an atmosphere which will not only improve the international atmosphere but will also contribute to brightening up our common sky, that precisely this will be the fulfillment of the words about the importance of parliament just as Mikhail Gorbachev said.

EMIGRE 'RAGS' CLAIMS ON EMIGRATION VIEWED

LD141237 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 13 Mar 86

["Editor" Richard Podhorsky commentary]

[Text] Emigre papers have recently been discussing why people leave Czechoslovakia. Although we do not entertain the suspicion that the publishers and contributers to these rags, which usually attack not only Socialist Czechoslovakia but progress as such, are trying to be objective, all such articles agree on one point: that emigration is not a result of political causes, that nobody has left because he was persecuted at home or because he was badly off, and that the so-called political reasons are laboriously and often ridiculously contrived with the sole aim of obtaining asylum for a person from the authorities of the countries in which they temporarily reside. This finding is the core of all reflections by emigre papers, even if you have to get to it through a ballast of fairy tales about the so-called spiritual lack of freedom, socialist demagogy, and so on. Also the term economic emigration appears often, and the emigre broadsheets try to kill with it two flies with one strike: to admit inconspicuously that there is not political emigration and to make the impression that there is still a reason for emigration. By using the word economic they want to make a link with the justifiable economic emigration from the bourgeois republic that was created by the inability of the governing class in pre-war Czechoslovakia to secure people work and conditions for living at home. Today, however, the term publicity victims would be more befitting for such emigration as the person concerned is the victim of publicity about the life in capitalist society.

I recently read in one of the emigre papers: Is it possible to see as a political action the departure of a man who does not agree with a certain concrete form of socialism, but sees the socialist system as the only possible alternative for the future of mankind? The departure of such a man to a capitalist country, which basically wants to remain capitalist, is actually not very ethical. To run away to a free capitalist hinterland and then to think there about the advantages of socialism is not fair to one's own country or to the state in which such a so-called drawing room revolutionary has found his second home. The article then makes an appeal for readers to think over thoroughly a decision to emigrate and ends with the words: You would avoid disappointment if you prepare yourself for superficiality and recklessness. However, the emigre broadsheets are silent about the fact that it is the very meeting with the reality of the capitalist world that brings people very swiftly to the mentioned thinking about the advantages of socialism, and that what is actually involved is not drawing room revolutionarism but a normal reaction to the hard reality of a society that in our country definitely belongs to the past. But the ever more numerous hysterical outbursts of ultra-rightwing writers on the pages of the emigre press show that problems concerning the so-called political emigration are seriously on the increase in propotion with the economic and political crisis of the capitalist world.

FRG SPOKESMAN SAYS HONECKER TO VISIT IN 1986

LD171834 Hamburg DPA in German 1438 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Bonn, 17 Mar (DPA) -- Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, let it be understood during his meeting in Stockholm with Helmut Kohl (CDU), the federal chancellor, that he intends to come to the Federal Republic this year. This was stated by government spokesman Friedhelm Ost, who accompanied the chancellor to the obsequies for murdered Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme today (Monday) before the press in Bonn. A precise date has yet to be fixed.

Ost said he did not know that Gorbachev intended to visit the Federal Republic before Honecker. He once again referred to the fact that both Gorbachev and Honecker has been invited. The federal government had yet speculated on precise dates and would not do this in the future either.

Ost stressed the government's readiness to continue the "positive development" in the relations between the Federal Republic and the GDR in all fields, and to strengthen it. From this point of view, the goverment welcomed the conversation between Eberhard Diepgen (CDU), the mayor of Berlin, and Honecker. It was a component of the policy of cooperation and dialogue and had been arranged in close coordination with the Federal Government, which wished to include Berlin in the development.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LEIPZIG FAIR ACTIVITIES

Columnist's Overview

DW181030 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0915 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Karl-Heinz Gerstner's weekly economic review]

[Excerpts] In reporting on fairs, I always try to find out the characteristics of the respective fair and present them to you. Judging from all the information available at this moment, this year's Leipzig fair will be better than ever. One of the reasons is GDR industry's increasing efficiency, which will leap up to the fair visitors' eyes. The technological progress of our production and the broad application of key technologies is impressively illustrated by the 40,000 products that are exhibited by our combines here in Leipzig. Of course, it is such progress that has made the GDR even more attractive as a trading partner. That is demonstrated by the international participation in the fair, which has once again increased. Many capitalist and developing countries have problems with their foreign trade, so they are pressing the commercial center of Leipzig to make use of its business facilities. Leipzig is and remains the established business center for East-West trade.

One of the reasons this spring fair stands out is that the Leipzig fair has many aspects -- and that manifold character has proven favorable, even necessary, to represent the increasing interaction of technological development. The interaction of science and economy becomes increasingly obvious, and the same is true for the interaction action of industrial sectors. Thus, this fair promotes to be interesting.

Technological progress and the achievements of key industries are perhaps most evident in our machine-tool building. Fair Hall Number 20 has been completely reshaped. What commands our attention are the flexible, automatic manufacturing systems, which, compared with individual units, are profitable for the operator and contribute to improved working conditions. By using them, the sequence of operations can be made highly productive, with control operations reduced to a minimum.

The manufacturing systems include microelectronically controlled processing centers and computer-based measuring and testing equipment. To develop such manufacturing systems, a close cooperation is required between the combines and the research institutes. As much as 80 percent of the machine-tool building products exhibited in Hall 20 are newly developed. That will point out the fundamental qualitative changes that have taken place in our industrial production in recent times. By using microelectronics key technology, the utility value of the units has been increased considerably.

The GDR is now the world's number three exporter of machine tools. To date, more than 300,000 machine-tools bearing the WMW label have been exported to more than 60 countries. The Soviet Union is the chief purchaser. It was also possible to gain considerable market shares in the FRG, France, England, Italy, Japan, and Austria. In Hall 20 the GDR's machine-tool building demonstrates that it is keeping abreast of technical development and even influences it itself -- and at this stage of the game that means quite a lot.

Considering the international character of the fair, the extensive exhibits of the socialist community must be emphasized -- they are characterized by high-tech exhibits. The CSSR and Bulgaria are celebrating their 40th fair anniversaries, the PRC has an extensive exhibit in Leipzig, and developing countries form Asia, Africa, and Latin American are represented strongly. The biggest exhibitor from Asis is, once again, India, and from Latin America, Brazil. Many well-known corporations from the capitalist industrial states are present.

Prior to the fair, on Thursday and Friday, the Central Committee seminar directed by Guenter Mittag was held in Leipzig in which combines from industry, the construction sector, transport and communications, and bezirk-administered industry participated. The consultations aimed at turning the year of the 11th party congress into one of maximum output. In a letter to Erich Honecker, the combines undertook to exceed the net production target by a volume of 3 days out put, the planned labor productivity rate by 1.2 percent, and to accrue an additional net profit of M760 million. By the time the 11th party congress takes place, 5,521 CAD-CAM centers will be in operation, as well as 48,723 robots, and 4,443 office computers. The rapid and broad application of CAD-CAM technology is very impressive.

Mittag Meets Hamburg Mayor

LD171945 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1118 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Leipzig, 17 Mar (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Dr Klaus von Dohnanyi, the president of the Senate and first mayor of the free Hanseatic town of Hamburg, for a talk in Leipzig on Monday.

Guenter Mittag stated that continuous trade relations between the GDR and the FRG would play an important role in the shaping of relations in accordance with the Basic Treaty. Their further development on the basis of sovereignty, equal rights and mutual advantage was, at the same time, a contribution toward strengthening peace. The prestigious representation of exhibitors from Hamburg at this year's Leipzig Spring Fair was pleasing.

Klaus von Vohananyi stressed the interest of the free Hanseatic town of Hamburg in such a development of trade and economic relations between the FRG and the GDR which served the maintenance of peaceful relations, in which Hamburg had a not insignificant involvement.

Taking part in the talk were State Secretary Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers, and on the FRG's side, Volker Lange, senator for economy and transport; and Hans-Joachim Kruse, Hamburg councillor.

FRG's Bangmann on Ties

LD171440 Hamburg DPA in German 1327 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Leipzig, 17 Mar (DPA) -- Martin Bangemann, (FDP) federal minister of economic affairs, said he is extremely satisfied on the state of intra-German relations following his talks with SED Politburo member Guenter Mittag and GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle on Monday in Leipzig. Bangemann told journalists that he did not have the impression "that we are at a stage where relations leave anything to be desired." The relationship was free of tensions.

In the late afternoon, the federal minister of economic affairs wanted to meet in East Berlin with GDR head of state, Erich Honecker.

Bangemann announced that the agreement on services with the GDR was "to all intents ready" and that only the date of signature had yet to be discussed. The agreement is intended to elucidate the agreement on services on 1951 with the inclusion of new developments, such as leasing.

The federal minister of economic affairs said further that he had made his partners in the talks aware of the new opportunities in the consumer goods market of the Federal Republic. As a result of savings over the price of oil, the first stage of the tax reform and the round of wages negotiations, the domestic purchasing power will this year increase by around DM50 billion of even more. An improvement of their marketing efforts would have immediate effects for the GDR. In the sphere of environmental technology, there were the first indications that a certain willingness to invest exists. He repeated the invitation to the GDR to take part in the Baltic meeting at the end of September in Luebeck.

VANCS, MAROTHY ADDRESS AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

AU272150 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 21 Feb 86 p 3

[CS.F. - Signed report: "Food Industry Should Fulfill its Stabilizing Role in the Future Too -- National Conference on Agricultural Production Tasks"]

[Excerpts] Chairman of agricultural cooperatives, state cooperative directors, interest representation and control bodies of agriculture and food industry, as well as the heads of food industry enterprises and institutions held a national conference in the festive hall of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences on 20 February. Also participating in the conference were Laszlo Marothy, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Istvan Szabo, chairman of the National Council of Agricultural Cooperatives, both members of the MSZMP Politburo.

In his opening address, Jeno Vancs, minister of agriculture and food industry, reported on the fact that the agriculture and food industry, as well as forestry, have difficult but at the same time successful years behind them. The importance of the food industry sector has further strengthened in the first half of the eighties and its stabilizing role has particularly increased.

New Requirements

The results show that the majority of our enterprises and units are able to adjust to the changed circumstances, the minister concluded. The production units have made a perceptible turn towards a more rational management. The rate of investment growth is lagging behind the rate of production growth. We have strengthened social stability by adequately supplying the country with food and we have considerably contributed to the improvement in the country's balance of payment by fulfilling export plans.

However, we must also be aware that the negative factors affecting the Hungarian economy in these years did not spare our sectors, either. The severe conditions and the unfavorable weather coupled with the shortcomings in the regulation and the incorrect attitude of certain units led to tensions and a halt in production in several areas, in the past years, and these are serious warnings for us. There are enough problems, difficulties, and therefore, tasks, to be found. The current situation requires an entire series of new demands.

Then the minister spoke about the technological development in agriculture. He said: It is characteristic of the investment activity of our sectors that the most important development programs have been implemented. At the same time, however, development was halted and the expansion of capacities did not materialize in certain branches, areas, and units. Particularly unfavorable is the fact that only 40-60 percent of the planned large-scale animal-husbandry unit development has been implemented.

The decrease and halt in agricultural production in 1985 were caused by the concurrence of several unfavorable factors. According to the preliminary data, the decrease in production compared to 1984 is close to 6 percent. The complex causes are to be found in management, enterprise attitude, and in natural factors.

Laszlo Marothy's Address

The deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers greeted the participants at the conference on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee and the government.

He pointed out that the party's agricultural and cooperative policy is unchanged and that the agricultureand food industry continue to be an important factor of our economy. As he said, food production continues to play a stabilizing role in the Seventh 5-Year Plan in our economy; its tasks are to supply the population with an adequate amount of high quality products, to fulfill the increasing export obligations, and to increase the agricultural farms' income-producing capacity.

In conclusion, Laszlo Marothy pointed out that the implementation of the tasks facing the agriculture and food industry is a public matter and requires the close cooperation of enterprises, cooperatives, councils, and of the government.

DAILY ON RELUCTANCE IN POLITICAL ACTIVITY

AU070605 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Mar 86 p 1

[Janos T. Rac article: "Public Mood and Public Activity"]

[Text] It is neither a lament nor an acclamation of joy -- that is the way we could briefly evaluate the report recently discussed by the executive committee of the party's 13th district committee in Budapest which is to be submitted to the party committee soon. The above evaluation, of course, tells us something if we know that the report in question deals with the situation of the technological and economic intelligentsia and their role at the district's industrial enterprises. We must admit that various and often radically contradictory opinions are generally voiced concerning the situation of this increasingly important group of our society.

However, there is a good side to everything, and the good sign in our case is that we can justifiably refrain from reviewing in detail the material prepared on the basis of a survey of more than 3,000 of the people in question. There are enough lessons to be drawn from only one of the report's chapters, the one dealing with the acceptance of political activity and with the mood of society. And it is not by accident that the report deals with these two issues under the same entry; the two issues are quite related to each other.

Should we, for example, be happy that 21.5 percent of the members of the Angyalfold enterprise and institution party committees are engineers or economists, a fact that represents a 55 percent increase compared to the previous elections in the party? We can certainly be happy about this especially if, continuing to read the report, we are informed that two-thirds of the intellectuals elected into the party in recent years are also engineers or economists.

However, reading the report further, it also transpires that this group is also characterized by a lack of involvement in political activity -- to put it mildly.

It depends on one's views whether one welcomes that the majority do participate in the political public life while shutting one's eyes to the indifference of the above-mentioned minority. But if we think this over more thoroughly, we also know that, with his incorrect opinion or opinions which change according to daily impressions, with his lack of opinions and with his passivity, one is also politically active even if one is seemingly not active politically according to the standards of membership in a public organization, the standards of public functions and manifestations. To put if differently, the lack of a position is also a sort of position.

What can be the reasons behind passivity and incertitude? Well, the fact, for example -- they say in Angyalfold -- that, as a result of thier function and training, the intellecturals are reacting more sensitively to the changes in society's conditions. At the same time, they do not always receive genuine answers to their questions formulated in this connection. There is a lesson to be drawn from the fact that among forums providing political answers, 9 percent of the people surveyed indicated the party members' meeting and political education as sources of information, though the proportion of party members is bigger than this number. In contrast to this, 25 percent answered that they received political information mainly form noninstitutional sources.

It is therefore clear that, even if it is true that the world concept of the creative intelligentsia is determined -- like any other group -- primarily by its own situation and the awareness of its importance of lack of this awareness, political activity, nevertheless, provides enough chances, possibilities, and even things to compensate for others in shaping the above-mentioned world concept.

CATHOLICS SUPPORT USSR DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

LD142200 Budapest MTI in English 1830 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Budapest, March 14 (MTI) -- The Friday's session of the Catholic Committee of the National Peace Council unanimously confirmed the statement of Opus Pacis, the peace movement of the Hungarian Catholic Episcopacy, which expressed support of the comprehensive and long-term Soviet disarmament programme submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev.

The statement stresses among other things that the programme, taking a stand for universal disarmament, evisages the ways and conditions of implementation. The summit of the leaders of the two big powers, and the dialogue of General Secretary Gorbachev and President Reagan is included, accompanied by the dialogue and peace desire of peoples and persons of diverging views, which is strengthened by the recognition that a nuclear war cannot be won, and therefore must never take place.

The session was address by Miklos Barabas, general secretary of the National Peace Council, and State Secretary Imre Miklos, chairman of the Hungarian State Office for Church Affairs.

REPORTAGE ON SHEVARDNADZE'S 'OFFICIAL' VISIT

Arrival 17 March

LD171632 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Eduard Shevardnadze, foreign minister of the Soviet Union, has arrived today in Warsaw on an official visit of friendship at the invitation of our government. The Soviet guest was greeted at Warsaw's Okecie airport by Marian Orzechowski and senior officials of the Foreign Ministry.

Talks With Orzechowski

LD171825 Warsaw PAP in English 1713 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 17 -- A meeting of Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski and his Soviet counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze was held at the Foreign Ministry here today.

Then, the two ministers presided over Polish-Soviet plenary talks, concerning tightening of comprehensive cooperation between both countries as well as devoted to the assessment of the current international situation.

Shevardnadze Speech

LD172208 Warsaw PAP in English 2130 GMT 17 Mar 86

["Speech by Eduard Shevardnadze (Summary)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, March 17: Thanking for the hospitality he received in Poland, Eduard Shevardnadze said that the conducted talks confirmed once again that the particularly friendly character of relations between both countries and nations, relations consolidating in all fields of cooperation.

We held a very fruitful conversation, said Minister Shevardnadze. It could be no other way: It was preceded by an important meeting between General Secretary of the CPSU CC Mikhail Gorbachev and First Secretary of the PUWP CC and President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski. The meeting set clear landmarks and directions along which we will develop our cooperation in the name of peace and socialism.

Today, we disucssed extremely topical issues, topical for our countries and for the whole world. Despite their complexity, we talked easily. Unity of views and evaluations, identity of positions on the most swollen problems of today, so very characteristic of the CPSU and the PUWP and our governments, were also manifested in the course of the present talks in their full inspiring entirety.

Our visit to Poland takes place just after the conclusion of the CPSU 27th Congress. The delegation of the fraternal PUWP actively participated in the congress, just as delegations of other states of the community. In the USSR, we highly evaluate the speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski delivered at the forum of Soviet Communists, his thought that what happens in the USSR "has a momentous significance for fraternal parties, for the socialist community, for the international communist and workers' movement, for the fate of the whole humanity."

Referring to the debate of the CPSU 27th Congress, Eduard Shevardnadze stated that dynamics of economic and political development of the world socialist system has today a stronger than ever influence on the destiny of peace and social progress. Forms of cooperation among states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty are being perfected and enriched. The CPSU attaches (?great importance to the) active, [word indistinct] (?contacts of citizens of the socialist countries). Considerate and respectful attitude to mutual experiences, to their application in practice is a huge reserve of the socialist community. The congress stated that peace was a supreme principle of socialism. Struggle against nuclear threat, arms race and preservation and consolidation of universal peace was defined as the most important direction in the strategy of the CPSU on the international arena.

Formulating the principle of solving any international problems exclusively by political means, on the basis of equal-footing, confidence and universality, the CPSU has put forth programmatic conceptions meant to achieve these aims. In tune with them the USSR attaches priority in its foreign policy to the implementation of the programme of a total liquidation of nuclear arms by the end of the current century, presented in Comrade Gorbachev's statement. The historic concept of an atom-free world was born out of the common thought of the whole socialist community and it reflects the desires of all peace-loving inhabitants of our globe.

Highly valued in the Soviet Union is the vigorous participation of the Polish People's Republic in the implementation of the agreed upon line of activity of the fraternal socialist states, aimed at ensuring a turn for the better in European and world issues. The alliance of our fraternal states is a great treasure of our nations. It can be said without exaggeration that it is an alliance of hearts. You heard their beating in a difficult period for you. Our concern over the fate of socialism in a fraternal country was indissolubly linked with our firm will to help you to defend it. Like all the socialist countries, all the democratic world, we were at one with you in that hard period.

Today we welcome with joy the news saying that the time of trouble is disappearing, that the situation is stabilizing, that first successes have been chalked up -- and all that thanks to the wisdom, will and energy of the nation and the party with Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski at its head. Socialism, socialist democracy in Poland, have passed a hard test. They consolidated their positions and are now developing them.

We also note an increased influence of the socialist Poland on the shaping of a favourable climate in the world, consolidation of her international prestige. This results from a consistent activity of the country's party leadership on the international arena. Your successes bring joy to your friends and disappointment to your adversaries.

At this moment I recall a saying popular in our nation. It says: "What constitutes a brother's strength is his brother". Poland is dear to us. Her interests are likewise dear to us.

The Polish soil is sanctity to us. Buried in it are ashes of 600 thousand Soviet soldiers who together with the best sons and daughters of Poland gave their lives for the freedom and happiness of our nations. The unshakeable Soviet-Polish friendship was, is and will be the best monument to the heroes.

Orzechowski Address Cited

LD172250 Warsaw PAP in English 2207 GMT 17 Mar 86

["Speech by Marian Orzechowski (Summary)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, March 17: Referring to the debates of the 27th Congress of the CPSU [Marian] Orzechowski emphasized that it had been a historic event not only in the internal life of the Soviet party and state. It is of great importance for the consolidation of the strength and cohesion of the states of the socialist community, on the basis of the ideals of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. It is a weighty event in the international communist and working class movement.

The PUWP, now preparing for the 10th congress, also draws from the rich theoretical and practical achievements of the CPSU. By adopting the first programme of the PUWP, our congress will spell out the lines and tasks of the socialist building in Poland, it will be an important event on the way of overcoming difficulties and strengthening the positions of socialism in country.

Speaking about the dynamically developing fraternal cooperation of Poland with the USSR in all realms Orzechowski pointed out that it was an evidence of the ideological bond linking our Marxist-Leninist parties, of the concordance of the Polish-Soviet state and national interests, of the joint struggle for security and peace in the world.

The decisions taken during the meetings and talks of the First Secretary of the PUWP CC Wojciech Jaruzelski with the CPSU CC General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev are of principal importance for defining prospects and lines of this cooperation. The participation of the PUWP delegation in the 27th Congress of the CPSU was a vital factor in the development and consolidation of the cooperation of our parties and states. We express our thanks for so cordial a reception of our delegation.

The recent official visit of friendship to the Soviet Union by Poland's Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner also brought a vital contribution to the development of Polish-Soviet cooperation.

Our present talks once again confirmed that Polish-Soviet relations were developing along a rising line on all planes. Polish-Soviet cooperation has been assuming a qualitatively new character. This is evidenced by a favourable implementation of the long-range programme of economic and scientific-technological cooperation of 1984 and the 1985 programme for the development of scientific-technological progress, reaching into the new millennium.

In the recent period we have also achieved a considerable progress in the development of cooperation in the superstructure sphere and especially in the field of culture, science, mass media. The plan for cultural and scientific exchange for the years 1986-1990 is an expression of a considerable broadening of its range and enrichment of forms, but we feel that there are considerable reserves in development of bilateral cooperation in those fields.

We also attach considerable significance to the development of direct cooperation between enterprises, scientific-research centres, universities, culture institutions and creative unions and social organizations.

This makes it possible to establish direct personal relations, making an important contribution to mutual acquaintance and the strengthening of friendship bonds between our nations.

The CPSU 27th Congress has enormous significance for the new, peace offensive of socialist states on international arenas continued Minister Orzechowski. It adopted a comprehensive plan of Mikhail Gorbachev for preventing an arms race in outer space and freeing the world from nuclear weapons by the end of the current century. The preservation of peace, restoration of detente and transition to a stage of agreement is at present the principal goal of the coordinated foreign policy of states-parties to the Warsaw Treate. Poland will do everything it can to implement this joint policy.

Poland will continue to work for the strengthening of the socialist community. We will conistently oppose the policy of confrontation pursued by USA and its allies and all attempts to question, especially in the FRG, the territorial and political order defined in Yalta and Potsdam. The strengthening of Polish-Soviet foreign policy, as a long-range strategic goal that secures a successful development of Poland, its security and position and role in the socialist community and in the world.

Marian Orzechowski expressed a deep conviction that the Warsaw talks will contribute to a further progress in mutual cooperation and strengthening of fraternal friendship between our states and nations.

Jaruzelski Receives Shevardnadze

LD181059 Warsaw PAP in English 1027 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 18: Today, PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski received CPSU CC Political Bureau Member and Soviet Foreign Minister Edward Shevardnadze, now on an official visit of friendship to Poland.

DELEGATION TO PALME FUNERAL HOLDS TALKS

LD170038 Warsaw PAP in English 1816 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Text] Stockholm, March 16 -- The presence of heads of states and governments at the funeral ceremony in Stockholm has become an opportunity to hold important international talks.

Vice-President of Poland's Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski, who was in Sweden in connection with Olof Palme's funeral, has held talks with Speaker of the Swedish Parliament Ingemund Bengtsson on international relations and Polish-Swedish cooperation. Vice-Premier Zbigniew Gertych met with Swedish Foreign Minister Mats Hellstrom to discuss economic cooperation and trade exchange between the two countries. Members of the Polish delegation also had an opportunity to hold less formal talks during the ceremony and, later, a meeting at the Swedish Foreign Ministry.

In spite of Olof Palme's passing away, the commission which was working under his leadership on disarmament problems, has decided to continue its work at a meeting in Stockholm. Today's session elected Ingvar Carlsson new president of the commission and adopted the name of the Olof Palme Commission for Peace and Security. A member of the commission Jozef Cyrankiewicz participated in the meeting.

JARUZELSKI'S PZPR PLENUM SPEECH REPORTED

LD150959 Warsaw PAP in English 0235 GMT 15 Mar 86

["Jaruzelski's closing address at 25th PUWP CC Plenum (Abridged)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 14 March: The Central Committee has set the date and adopted the agenda of the 10th Congress of the PUWP. Its significance will not ensue by itself, ex officio, or by way of endowment. It will be determined by discussion and decisions taken by the congress. It will depend, in particular, on how deep and creative will be the Marxist-Leninist character of the appraisals, analyses and syntheses made during the congress, on the soundness of its resolutions, their social credibility, their mobilizing effect and above all their effective implementation.

This in turn depends in a large measure on the pre-congress campaign on its decisive stage which we have just entered. It will depend on the climate that we create, on the matter-of-fact nature and boldness of debate over the draft documents, on the innovatory and, at the same time, realistic character of their content.

The 10th congress will take place at an exceptional moment. The world has come to a turning point. The present time is pulsating with an intensified and, simultaneously, nervous rhythm. On the one hand, there are immense, unimaginable possibilities, on the other -- terrible threats.

Socialism with its entire essence oriented towards peace, social progress and development of man is demonstrating with a new force its youthfulness and vitality, creative potential and ability to reach out to new boundaries.

It confirms its concordance with the laws of social development, its moral superiority over the system dominated by savage mechanisms of big capital.

Poland remains in this stimulating stream of socialism offensively directed towards the future, and overcoming various barriers, its own weaknesses included. It is essential that we strongly confirm this affiliation with results of collective work, that we refuse to accept stagnation in any form, that we use in an ever fuller way the creative potentials of socialism.

These processes received powerful stimuli from the 27th Congress of the CPSU. It possesses immense significance both internally and for all countries of real socialism, for the entire humanity.

This what had been attained under the guidance of Communist Party through the struggle and effort of several generations of Soviet people has created a whole complex of premises for acceleration of development, for undertaking tasks of a new, higher stage of development. The transformation of accumulated and swollen quantitative factors into a versatile system of qualitative changes was stimulated last year by the April plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee. The 27th congress has become the key point of that process. In an organic combination of continuation and reforms and reconstruction conceived in the Leninist spirit, the congress has programmed an all-round acceleration of development.

Acceleration means the unity of ideology, politics and economics.

The 27th congress is an example of faithfulness to the idea of Marxism-Leninism and at the same time, of intellectual courage and innovation.

These are not temporary, occasional phenomena but a reflection of a deep understanding of Lenin's ideas and creative application of his teachings.

The scale of acceleration, its practical results are now essentially dependent on socio-psychological climate, on expectations and support of working people. The more there is of conscious participation, activeness, historical optimism, the easier to go ahead. Regularities and determinants of the development of the socialist formation, also at this point, are of a universal character.

The 27th congress demonstrated a contemporary dimension and complexity of the Soviet patriotism and internationalism.

The striving for consolidation and increased effectiveness of cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty and CMEA member states, for the development of friendly relations with all the socialist countries of the world was reflected in a qualitatively new form.

Processes of consolidation have their ways paved by the congress assessments and theses concerning international Communist movement, "its unity in versatility", realizations of the universal principles in the historically shaped, national conditions.

Because of its socio-political essence and the class character, because of the tragic experiences and the bitter memory of the war time, the Soviet Union has always been a peaceful country. A consistent advocate of coexistence, dialogue, solving conflicts on the road of sound compromises and negotiations.

In the days of the 27th congress this fundamental stance of the socialist superpower gained its new confirmation on a historic scope. A voice outlining a peaceful future was sounded from Moscow. It stressed solidarity with forces of national and social liberation, readiness for cooperation with parties of revolutionary and democratic character, socialist and labour parties, with the Non-Aligned Movement, with non-communist, religious trends and organizations coming out against war, inclusive.

It was said peace above all, putting an end to the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. The East, socialism once more reaches out for agreement.

The credibility of this Soviet new, peaceful offer is of highest standard. The country which embarks on giant socio-economic projects, formulates a programme investing everything in peace cannot have another line of its policy but the struggle for the world free from wars, secure, the one of active coexistence and of constructive cooperation.

Long-range disarmament proposals and concepts of codifying the principles of international cooperation in a new way, contained in Mikhail Gorbachev's report, present a vision of the world free of wars, mankind capable of using the potential of its genius, strength and means to solve unprecedented problems of contemporary civilization.

Unfortunately, the attitude of the present U.S. Administration stands in contrast with this. Its entire imagination is filled with new weapons, rockets and interventions.

What will be the final response of the U.S., NATO states and entire capitalist world to a momentous initiative of socialism? It is certain that after the 27th congress, in the face of a great stir of public opinion, refusal becomes much more difficult.

Western responses to the congress are telling. Bourgeois commentators face a neck-breaking problem. They neither are able to honestly explain it nor want to do it but are unable to ignore it. Therefore, go from sensationalism to minimalizing significance of the congress and plod into nonsensical and naive speculation.

The stimuli created by the 27th congress act and will continue to act in the socialist community on the principle of the system of communicating vessels. Poland is fully open to them.

In Poland, the congress was followed with universal and friendly interest. The Soviet Union is our first ally and partner. Its strength, prosperity and a great scale of development horizons lie in our national interest.

In this place, let me convey cordial wishes of successful implementation of giant plans to Soviet Communists once more on behalf of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party.

The re-orientation of cooperation in economy, science and technology towards socialist states, accomplished by us and resulting in growing effects, and the implementation of agreements reaching the end of this century correspond somehow to the pace of Soviet acceleration. This is our great chance but also an equally great and responsible task.

I do not have to explain what this means for us when Western restrictions, technological embargo and economic barriers are upheld on the other side.

The participation of a delegation of our party in the debates of the 27th congress was still another opportunity to tighten fraternal ties of both parties, states and nations. The sense of proximity is common to us and, although on a different stage of development and in different realities, our line of actions is common with Soviet comrades. We are and will continue to be in the same Leninist current, in the process of changes consolidating socialism.

We convinced ourselves once more about confidence of Soviet Communists, friendship and respect of their fraternal nation towards our party and Polish society. This was fully confirmed during my meeting with CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev.

The 27th congress showed that what is creative, effective and meeting the needs of time in our system is not a sensation or a seasonal solution but an inevitable regularity. While, what is worn-out, out-dated and fossilized is a negation of this regularity. Therefore, one should examine the contents of the congress integrally rather than treat them fragmentarily, enhancing one thing and ignoring another. Speculations whether the CPSU present course is "soft or tough" are nonsensical. This is a course to strengthen and to speed up the development of socialism. This is the gist of its deepest intention, the contents and historic significance.

Internationalism is also the mutual offering and utilization of experiences. From this angle, during preparations for our congress, we try to penetratingly study and to dialectically use the attainments of the 27th CPSU Congress and of other fraternal parties in the full sense of responsibility. This is a great task of our pre-congress debate and the entire party and state activity.

It is also our desire that on its part the 10th congress bring thoughts and experiences capable of enriching the common treasury of socialism in an appropriate transformation.

The problems of personnel policy are an organic part of our debates. This is one of the main chapters of the resolution of the 9th extraordinary congress and lines of socialist renewal.

To a large extent, society sizes up the party through the prism of its personnel policy. The personnel policy must, therefore, be credible, understandable and approved by society.

Over the past several, difficult years, we have made a lot in this area. We built a clear and logical construction of personnel policy in the party and state.

The discussion considerably enriched these assessments.

A democratic procedure of forwarding and consulting candidates for the supreme state authorities, broadly employed after the latest elections, belongs to our specific solutions. We must expand and spread this procedure in the entire system of the functioning of the state. Also, youth organizations, trade unions, self-government bodies, associations and social organizations should take part in the process of pursuing personnel policy on a broader scale than so far.

The strengthening of the class character of our personnel policy is expressed in a considerable participation of workers in the make-up of party authorities, including the Political Bureau. The membership of the majority of the political cadre of the Central Committee and voivodship committees in the basic, particularly worker, party links in the town and countryside became a rule. A requirement that a candidate for a managerial post should gain an opinion and recommendation of his own basic party cell is of special significance.

As it was rightly stressed yesterday in a very interesting article written by Anna Pawlowska (TRYBUNA LUDU -- ed.) it is necessary to substantially expand the circulation of cadres between central and regional institutions, between voivodships, work establishments, between the party, administrative and economic apparatus.

Practice has proved the correctness of the idea of personnel reviews. They are bringing great benefits, although - as the plenum has shown, there still occur various weaknesses, consisting above all in the tendency towards shallow evaluation, and even formalism and liberalism.

The introduction of the method of appointing people to certain posts, especially to those of directors of industrial enterprises, by competing for a post is of a pioneer nature. We must overcome the shortcomings occuring in this sphere. At the same time, the possibility must be checked of extending that method onto other managerial functions in enterprises and, also, state administration.

At the 18th plenary meeting we outlined the necessity to conduct a general attestation of work posts. Party authorities and organizations should actively join in this complex, much-needed and responsible project.

If attestation is to be effective it should also embrace, or perhaps in the first place, the managerial posts. On that condition it will produce the expected results and find understanding and support among workers.

Comrades Pawlowska, Kusierek and Nowakowska spoke most correctly about the need to show greater boldness and consistency in entrusting managerial posts to women.

This is the moment to think of securing adequate representation of women among delegates for the 10th congress, to make it proportional to the figure of female party members.

Honest, capable, vigorous and industrious persons constitute, regardless of their party affiliation, a great social capital. The party should act as a promoter of all those progressing boldly forward, innovators, architects of progress.

In socialism, every ideologically conscious citizen, every honest man, good specialist and effective organizer should have the sense of equal chances.

Hence the conclusion that a bold reaching out for non-party persons is one of the key tasks in the process of socialist renewal. The condition of credibility of our still topical offer: "We do not ask anybody where he comes from".

Let us be careful not to allow a single worthy non-party person deserving promotion to escape our attention. If such a person matures to take the decision of joining party ranks it better happens after he becomes a foreman or a director first than to have people believing that his PUWP membership was the reason of promotion.

The party as the vanguard force has among its ranks many persons holding managerial posts. Every such person must remember that he is acting on the party's mandate, that he is the party's representative.

It is not always so. We sometimes are faced with facts which prove that some people have lost their ideological compass, have not drawn conclusions from the experience of recent years. For such people normalization means a return to the old compromised norms.

Opinion studies indicate that the evaluation of cadres policy by the workers' core of factory crews is on the whole critical. Of course, these opinions are sometimes one-sided and exaggerated. But this also must be regarded as a signal that we are not yet achieving satisfactory results, that our intentions are not socially clear enough.

This does not mean, however, that we must give into every tide. It is necessary to oppose unjustified attacks on cadres, attempts to force them into leniency vis-a-vis violation of discipline, bad or poor work.

Centralism's bureaucratic overgrowth in the 1970s and later a wave of demagogy, the extreme's attacks on the managerial cadres - all this accumulated in their memory.

Unfortunately, they taught some people to secure themselves against responsibility for decisions, closing the eyes to shortcomings.

It is our duty to take care of a good form of the managers who are responsible, just, and demanding. But the principle cannot be an umbrella for the entire cadres. We can effectively defend good ones if, in a vigorous way, we get rid of the bad. The cadres policy is neither leniency nor hasty stigmatization. It means an individual relation to everyone according to his attitude and results of work.

To work better means to better perform one's managerial function. We usually tend to associate poor discipline with those who neglect it at their workstands, in their everyday work. Certainly, it is very much so. But discipline is chiefly violated under conducive conditions. These are provided or tolerated by an immediate manager, a superior, the supreme rank.

We have to include this aspect in the work on the model status of a director of an enterprise and also on the amended labour code.

The efficiency of implementing the basic principles of the cadres policy is to a large degree the question of the prestige of the basic party cell.

I shall repeat after the 20th plenum: "Where there is a strong and sound party organization, there is also a good, correct cadres policy." Thus, once again we turn to basic party cells to display activeness and consistency in the realization of new canons of the cadres policy, to more bravely formulate objective, better examined opinions, conclusions, and comments concerning candidates for managerial posts, to shoulder responsibility for taking the decisions.

In line with a CC decision, the Political Bureau is preparing a resolution concerning cadres policy which will sum up the motions voiced at the plenary discussion. Their realization should become the main current of our work before the congress.

The revolutionary transformations carried out in Poland in the mid-forties, resulted in lasting guarantees for sovereign, and safe existence, elimination of social drawbacks, introduction of Poland into the circle of industrialized countries. The option being made now, gives Poland a chance to join in the circle of countries which know how to co-shape and utilize contemporary attainments of science and technology which are swiftly advancing.

The pre-congress work should create "leaven" favourable for the party. The point is not to bring a list of grumblings for the congress but precisely formulated set of problems and motions for the congress to take a stance, and aims and tasks it will put into force as a resolution.

In line with the 23rd plenum, talks with party members and candidates have been going on for several weeks now. This enormous "talk of two millions of people" has a great significance both ideological, moral as well as substantial and business-like one. It is too early to fully assess the talks. But it is also possible to formulate an opinion of their significance in the process of shaping the party "the same but not alike".

In the current talks ... the coherence of efforts of both "the top" and "the grassroots" is being shaped. It is good that we do not lack criticism of higher instances, but in comparison to the experience of the recent years, much sharper are the criteria of assessing both one's own attitudes as well as that of a group, a departmental party organization, basic party cells, local state and administrative and economic authorities.

The requirement of the conversations' universality is important. No one may be left out. They should involve all levels with the leading party and state cadre included. We, members of the party leaderhsip, will also participate.

The discussion over the draft programme continues. We expect penetrating and bold proposals. The difference between the present and final versions will measure the quality of this discussion. This is true for both, the essence and style of the document, its precision and attractiveness.

The thesis adopted today (...) define for the purposes of the running quinquennium the provisions included in the programme for 15-20 years. Thus, they form something of a bridge between the present tasks and a more remote future. Thus, they pertain to the starting period of development the effects of which will decide about what Poland will eventually be like.

Improvement in the living standards of people, society, is the superior goal. Its level and pace will depend on the degree to which management's efficiency improves.

This is not an easy path, of course. Numerous difficulties pile up along it but, at the same time, we have enormous reserves. This may be the source of optimism, so badly wanted today, for all who want to see a chance in them, to spare no effort for their full employment.

Higher efficiency means first of all a better use being made of labour resources, raw and intermediate materials, machines and equipment.

We are commanding an elaborate and still relatively up-to-date productive property. Nearly 50 per cent of machines and equipment were installed after 1975. But we are not fully utilizing this property. The industrial power reserves are estimated at 20-30 per cent. It is worthwhile to realize that the employment of 1 more per cent of these reserves would create a possibility to produce goods worth of extra 130 billion zlotys annually.

In many enterprises machine operation below their capacity takes root from insufficient employment.

In the current five years, the growth of work resources will be small, the smallest in the whole post-war period. However, it cannot become an element hampering the development.

Similar, and even more difficult situation in demography has been witnessed also in other socialist countries, in the GDR, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary. Still, they can effectively overcome it. The heart of the matter lays in work discipline, in the rational of employment, in the technical and organizational progress.

Well qualified cadres are our enormous, not fully utilized bid.

Tight correlation of earnings with production effects are at the same time one of the basic condition for an efficient struggle with inflation, restoring economic equilibrium, stimulating actions aimed to increase performance and deliveries of goods and services for the market. However it is impossible to win a success in realization of the goal if the payments grow faster than effects of performance.

In Polish economy, the deformation has taken an acute form. Last year, growth of payments several times exceeded the pace of growth of labour productivity.

The first months of this year have seen no improvement. To eliminate these adverse phenomenon, restore correct wages-production relations -- is the task number one in the struggle against inflation.

We are combatting it and we should do so on a broad front: Wherever wages which lack justification in production effects are being fixed, at the workstands, where production costs and quality are being set, wherever administration overgrowths and examples of mismanagement occur.

Retail prices are a category that reflects economic realities, including those seemingly remote like the burden of debt servicing and consequences of restrictions.

But prices particularly reflect high production costs, imbalance, every weakness of our economy. Overcoming them is the only effectual way to fight inflation and price rises. If this fails, keeping price hikes at bay with administrative methods will help practically nothing. Inflation will continue to exist.

It is necessary, of course, to see the social aspects of price increases, especially their effect on the living standards of low-income families. Hence, the party stands for such a policy on incomes, particularly on social benefits, that would protect the budgets of the retired, pensioners, and families with many children.

Scientific and technological progress offers the chief leverage for speedup in social and economic development of this country. Enormous interest and similar public satisfaction surrounded the proceedings and results of the 3rd Congress of Polish Science.

The point now is to replant the congress's material attainments and the best of its atmosphere to all scientific and technical circles. But first of all to production, economy, and the state and social practice. Thus, the integral link between science and practice represents a strategic rank.

Our industry, however, shows insufficient ability in innovations. Poland's biggest squander takes place not in the field of energy, raw or other materials, but in the sphere of intellect.

We have intensified our struggle against all which impoverishes, disfigures, and cripples, together with all social ills. The thing is to get this campaign running at all levels of our party, state, and social life. We must take care that the rule of law is respected, strive for unconditional execution of legal acts, like the law on the control of alcoholism, drug addiction, depravation of the under-aged, and parasitism.

One of the most-discussed problems in the recent years is the functioning of the non-socialized, non-rural economy. We are going to invariably support all which is useful, honest and sane in the sphere of services, crafts, and small production. At the same time we must more successfully than to-date counteract all that is against law, against the principles of social justice.

Now, a few words about changes in party membership. The party enlarged its ranks in 41 voivodships (provinces) over 1985, while already in the second half of the year it grew in number as a whole. This favourable trend consolidates.

But the influx of people to the party is not as substantial and not as evenly distributed as would be possible under the present conditions. Disproportions testify to a differentiated impact of party work in this respect in various provinces.

The 10th congress began already at the 9th congress. What we have achieved -- was our duty, what we have not -- it is our reserve. This is what we should first of all talk about so that the continuation of the hitherto line, the socialist renewal line means a new stage, a new, higher quality.

Three and a half of a month are left until the 10th congress. How to make the best use of that time? The present plenum substantiated the answer to this question. This answer is, however, not full or closed yet. Conversely, it is open to big and small initiatives, to various proposals and actions by party authorities, organizations, and groups, comrades across the country, members of the allied parties, millions of non-party people.

The pre-congress campaign should express affirmation of the socialist principles and gains, satisfaction with the results of the struggle and work of the recent so difficult years. But it must also be filled with the mood of disapproval for the still poor quality of work, management, efficiency. Every problem, correctly and justly solved will do more for our credibility than the most beautiful banner.

We, Poles are known for our inclination to spurts of effort. They varied. Some were merely a short-lived zeal which did not keep up with its own time, wi . the requirements of historical situation. But there were also such as the "miracle of reconstruction" and the "Warsaw Pact". Such spurt of effort - in the direction of persistent, productive, effective and modern work is vitally needed in Poland.

We must take into consideration every proposal for the programme and for the plan for the nearest quinquennium. We must analyze it carefully and transform in the process of construction of Poland's future days.

The quality of the congress ideas and deeds determines the acceleration of march towards socialist Poland, such Poland as is desired by the working class, by all the patriotic forces of our nation.

What the party is like today - Poland will be like tomorrow.

NEWS CONFERENCE EXAMINES PLENUM RESULTS

LD150032 Warsaw PAP in English 2128 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 14: Deputy head of the Personnel Policy Department at the PUWP CC Jerzy Wojcik and the editor-in-chief of the PUWP daily TRYBUNA LUDU Jerzy Majka met with journalists here today following the conclusion of the debates of the 25th plenary session of PUWP CC.

Majka stressed that the preparations for the 10th Congress of PUWP are gaining ever greater momentum. General talks with PUWP members provide the widest plans for the party pre-congress discussion. So far, 970,000 party members, or more than 45 per cent of its numeral force, have participated in them. Guidelines for the 10th PUWP Congress will be announced in the days to come. Their formulation stresses the continuation of the line of the 9th Congress of PUWP. The theses make the draft PUWP programme adopted at the previous plenum of the Central Committee more definite.

Referring to the issues of the cadres policy discussed at the 25th plenary session of the PUWP CC Jerzy Wojcik emphasised that a lot has changed in the domain since the 9th congress. A document of great political significance concerning "The Main Assumptions of the Cadres Policy of PUWP" has been worked out. The cadres policy currently put in life, is open to all those who want to honestly work for Poland, whose knowledge is vast and who are predisposed for managerial posts. The issue is linked to another cardinal principle of the cadres policy, that is their democratic character.

Every candidate for managerial post-party member must obtain positive opinion as recommendation. The party organization can withdraw its recommendation if someone failed to cope with the duties imposed on him. Periodical reviews of cadres are a sign of democratization of the cadres policy.

Participants in the plenum voiced an opinion that the process of implementing "Main Assumptions of the Cadres Policy of PUWP" is realized in a successful way. However, attention was drawn to the existing weaknesses. During the last three years, following the motion from party organizations and party control commissions, the party withdrew its recommendations in case of some 2,000 people performing managerial functions.

Answering journalists' questions, Jerzy Wojcik said that at present, some 15 per cent of managerial posts in the state are subject to the political approval of party organizations. He also presented the figures which demonstrate the system of executing power through coalition.

The number of non-party members performing managerial functions continues to grow. At present, 74 Sejm deputies, 3 members of the Council of State, 2 ministers, 2 undersecretaries of state, 6 voivodes, 173 heads and deputy heads of ministerial departments and central offices, 311 town mayors over 200 chairmen of people's councils of basic level, are non-party members.

SEJM FOCUSES ON PALME DEATH, FOREIGN TRADE

LD172317 Warsaw PAP in English 1522 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 17: -- A meeting of the Sejm (Polish Parliament) started at 10.00 a.m. here today, with Wojciech Jaruzelski attending the debates opened by Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski.

The Sejm commemorated Olof Palme with a minute of silence, the speaker said the report on the assassination of the Swedish premier profoudly stirred Polish society. He voiced indigantion over the atrocious murder and conveyed words of deep sympathy to the Swedish nation.

Olof Palme was widely known and valued not only as an outstanding Swedish politician but as untiring champion of peace and disarmament and outstanding statesman who took vigorous steps in the international forum to promote peaceful cooperation, Malinowski went on. Palme was well known in Poland and in his first term of office as a Swedish premier, he paid an official visit to Poland that was an important element of the development of Polish-Swedish relations, the Sejm speaker recalled. A government report on the main problems of foreign trade in 1986 and its prospects till 1990 was the fitst item of the debates. It was delivered by Foreign Trade Minister Andrezej Wojcik.

The parliamentary debate confirmed that Polans's current share in foreign trade reflects neither the country's possibilities nor its needs. Sixty percent of value of Polish industrial export is produced by 5 per cent of factories, participants in the debate said. Most of industrial plants have nothing to do with export, have no direct contact with world market or its requirements and standards, some speakers stressed.

The starting point for the debate in the chamber was a report by Minister of Foreign Trade Andrezej Wojcik.

A bill on the special status of an exporting enterprise is being prepared. An idea to set up an export development bank is also being analysed. Deputies pointed out that some industrial sectors might, even over a short time, make use of their potential and chances of its development it a view of increasing exports. In the years 1986-1990, trade with socialist countries will grow by some 30 percent, it was said.

An elimination of elements of political pressure from the policy of U.S. and certain NATO states, readiness to grant Poland new credits as well as admitting the country to the IMF form condition for a more vigorous economic cooperation with capitalist states.

In the context of increasing Polish-Soviet trade exchange, participants in the parliamentary debate pointed out that the lines of intesive development and modernization of economy, adopted at the recent CPSU congress, are sure to entail higher qualitative requirements in relation to Polish exporters. Deputies voice a posulate that enterprises, in the priority sections of foreign trade, should be able to freely use their means collected as allocations on currency accounts.

While referring to the parliamentary discussion, Deputy Sejm Speaker Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski said that the main task of foreign trade in the present five years, is to increase export and to reconcile the necessity of servicing debt and financing imports indispensable for Poland's development. Conditions for the realization of the objective should be created by the planned deep restructuring of Poland's economy.

The first reading of the bill on factories' welfare and housing fund in the units of socialized economy, was a social topic of today's debates. The bill in large degree materializes postulates of trade unionists. Afther the first reading, the chamber directed the draft law to Sejm committees and to the socio-economic council.

Deputies' questions referred to barious problems including causes of the well known to the public opinion cases of death of infants in hospitals, the state of protection of works of arts against theft and issues of supplying peasants and agriculture with basic means of production, coal and building materials.

Minister of Health and Social Welfare Miroslaw Cybulko recalled that the institute of mother and child had assessed last year's medical care over newly-born babies. This assessment became a starting point for working out a programme of improvement for the coming years. He also quoted other data according to which 302 newly-born babies died of contagious diseases in 1980, and 194 died two years ago, with 170,000 babies being born every year.

Answering a question about theft of works of arts from museums, Minister of Culture and Art Kazimierz Zygulski said that such cases are sporadic in Poland. In Krakow's national museum some paintings were stolen from the Warsaw Museum recently. Till the present time, half of works of art stolen from the Krakow Museum have been recovered. Also the sculpture from the Warsaw Museum has been recovered, despite the fact that it was illegaly taken to Great Britain. The number of guardians in museums has been increased. Alarm devices are being installed -- also in Warsaw's Royal Castle and Krakow's Wawel Castle.

Answering a question anout the date of putting info force the recent price rises, Minister for Finances Stanislaw Nieckarz said that the price rises were included in the annual economic plan and the fact that they would be instituted had been announced earlier. The failure to put into force the price rises could have created a threat of devastation of the food market -- just in the pre-Easter parade.

MINISTER DISCUSSES PRICE INCREASES, TIMING

LD172356 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2225 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Excerpts] We are now broadcasting a report on deputies' questions during today's session of the Sejm of the People's Republic of Poland. Deputy Ryszard Bender has addressed his question to Minister of Finance Stanislaw Nieckarz.

[Begin recording] [Bender] Why did the current price increase, which mainly involves food and amounts up to 8 or 11 percent in the case of sugar, have to take place on 16 March this year, so close before the Easter festivities, when the majority of the population is preparing for Easter and family budgets are very stretched? Second: Was it not possible to abandon the increase or at least to limit it more than has been done?

[Nieckarz] The increase in food prices results from the plan and was announced several times from this very place, among others, during the budget debate for 1986. I also had the opportunity to present the wide-ranging economic reasons justifying the price increase. I wish to state that the final decisions on food price increases are much smaller than should be the case according to the assumptions of the central annual plan because, well, they are the result of a trade-off between economic factors and various social demands, among others, submitted by the trade unions. In regard to the date of the increase: There are still 2 weeks before Easter festivities. As it is known, recently the purchasing of sugar, flour, and many other food products has intensified. Also, various rumors have intensified, rumors of very high price increases. It was not possible, therefore, to postpone this decision any longer as this would have threatened the food market with devastation in the pre-easter period.

Moreover, if the prices changed later, then the size of the once-only increase would have to be much larger. I wish to remind you, in connection with the question by citizen deputy, that there has been no increase in the price of meat and meat products. Such as increase has instead been announced for August. This, from the point of view of the Easter table, has some significance.

Apart from this, citizen deputies, our country's yearly calendar is such that if one takes into consideration all festivities - church or state -- there is practically no period when there would be more than a month without some kind of holiday taking place. If one then considers the criteria of festivities, as mentioned by the Citizen Deputy Bender, then there is practically no good time for change in prices at any time during the year, and such decisions must be made even if they are not popular. [applause] [end recording]

'HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE' OF CPSU CONGRESS PRAISED

AU070935 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 March 86 p 1

[Jerzy Majka article: "A Replay to the Challenges of the Times"]

[Text] The 27th CPSU Congress ended 4 days ago. Even if one participated in the deliberations, too little time has elapsed to make it possible to fully recapitulate the achievements of the congress. The richness of the evaluations and theoretical generalizations, the tasks stemming from them, as well as the position of the CPSU on key domestic and international issues which have arisen, inclines one to return to these topics on many occasions.

And so I am presenting the reader with thoughts on the congress rather than a comprehensive summing up of its results. The historic significance of the 27th CPSU Congress, its importance as a turning-point, was mentioned on more than one occasion during the Central Committee report and during statements that were made in the course of the discussion. Foreign delegates also voiced such views. And one encountered such views in conversations with the residents of Moscow. This view of the importance of the congress is fully justified.

For the times in which we are living do have a charater which suggests that we have reached a turning-point. Science and technology have attained a level -- and this is also true of the military field -- which means that war can only result in the complete destruction of all mankind.

This state of affairs must be taken as the starting-point for the formulation of foriegn policy. Making reference to the bold initiatives made by the Soviet Union aimed at freeing the world from the weapons of mass destruction, the congress set out a policy of this kind. And what is more, as Mikhail Gorbachev has said, there is no alternative to such a policy despite the actions of the forces of imperialism and aggression which want to maintain a course aimed at confrontation and want to prevent concrete dialogue on the basis of the Soviet proposals from taking place. Soviet Communists can only oppose the irresponsible position of these forces with a feeling of the greatest responsibility for the fate of their country and that of the entire world.

Speaking at the congress, Wojciech Jaruzelski voiced his full support for such a policy. It is fully compatible with our own policy and is in keeping with Poland's interests.

The April PZPR [as published] Central Committee plenum indicated that the opportunities for extensive socioeconomic development have been exhausted. We are also experiencing this phenomenon as are other socialist countries. This assessment served as the starting-point for the formulation of a program for the acceleration of Soviet economic development on the basis of scientific and technological progress, effective management techniques and mechanisms for running the economy which are tailored to these techniques. The congress defined directions of activity which will create new stimulae for the growth of productive forces and will tap the reserves which exist in the Soviet economy. The program adopted at the congress as well as other resolutions linked raising soicety's standard of living to efficient work, and comprehensive care for people to the consistent realization of the principles of social justice.

Proceeding from assessments of the transformations which are occuring in Soviet soicety and are finding expression in greater political maturity, a higher level of education, and in the emergence of new spiritual needs and higher moral demands, the congress set out directions for enhancing soicalist democracy, developing national self-government, and increasing openness in party and public life. These measures will serve to develop the independence and initiative of citizens and workers' collectives. The congress formulated the task of bringing ideological and organizational work closer to man and to real-life problems. The congress also defined activities aimed at developing culture and education and at improving upbringing and the 'shaping of a soicalist life-style. As Mikhail Gorbachev said: "The congress has imbued the work of the party and the life of the entire nation with a noble moral and spiritual quality".

Meeting the challenge of the times; a far-reaching Marxist-Leninist analysis of the changes which are taking place in the world and in the life of the Soviet Union; drawing conclusions from this analysis in a consistent fashion; and the formulation of tasks which are in line with current needs and the current situation comprise those achievements which give the 27th CPSU Congress a historic dimension. The consistent continuation of the ideological and political line of the CPSU was fused at the congress with an innovative approach to the formulation of evaluations and tasks in a new situation and under new conditions. The Central Committee report, and the personality of the general secretary, created a deep impression on all those present and gave the congress deliberations this kind of character. The 100 or so delegates who spoke during the discussion expressed themselves in this vein. They expressed their profound belief in the progress which had occurred in many areas of life under the leadership of the party. But at the same time the delegates indicated that they were aware of weaknesses and shortcomings and a failure to keep pace with the times in certain concrete instances. They were critical in their assessments of matters which had failed the test of practices, of things which had become obsolete, and of things which prevented progress.

The discussion at the congress was characterized by criticism and self-criticism. All areas of party activity and national life were subjected to a critical analysis in the belief that exposing shortcomings and weaknesses makes it possible to create a constructive and dynamic program. Criticism was voiced of the following: a parochial manner of thinking which conceives of responsibilities in very narrow terms; bureaucratism and a preoccupation with red-tape; inertia; formalism; indifference; hollow words, losing sight of concrete matters in generalized discussions; work that is performed purely for show; and instances of drunkeness being tolerated. These criticial evaluations always had a concrete character and concerned specific phenomena and specific persons employed in some enterprise, ministry, and region. These assessments were always formulated with a profound sense of responsibility for the party, for the realization of the party line and party program, and with a feeling of concern for the future of the Fatherland and the welfare of man.

ORZECHOWSKI DISCUSSES PZPR DRAFT PROGRAM

AU071301 Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish 26 Feb 86 pp 1-3

["Interview given by Marian Orzechowski, PZPR Politburo candidate member and foreign minister, to Miroslawa Machura: "The PZPR Draft Program -- Sober Realism and Leninist Approach" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Machura: The 24th Central Committee plenum, decided to submit the PZPR draft program to an all-party discussion. For several months you were in charge of the team working on this program several versions of which were drawn up. How did the structure and contents of the program evolve?

Orzechowski: Our work lasted more than several months because it was the ninth party congress that had decided that this program be drawn up. In 1981 the fourth plenum appointed the program commission, which means that our work took a number of years.

Machura: Why such a long time?

Orzechowski: There were two reasons for this. First, our party has never had a long-term program containing strategic tasks and ways of accomplishing tehm for the entire period of socialist construction in our country. This program is a completely new thing. We should also bear in mind that the rich programmatic traditions of the Polish workers movement seemed to have blurred in our memories and it was necessary to remind us of them from scratch.

Second, we had to take into consideration the conditions under which we had to draw up the program. We had to face the aftermath of a great political, socioeconomic, and moral crisis. Following its ninth congress, the party continued to regenerate itself, to find its level, and to consolidate politically, ideologically, and organizationally. This was also a factor in our work on the draft program.

Machura: How far did the achievements and experience of the socialist countries affect the concept of the draft program?

Orzechowski: The common experience of the socialist countries is an important factor. When working on our program we tried to answer the question of what it means to skillfully apply the general laws of socialist development under our conditions. We searched for the most appropriate development methods for our country to fit our history, traditions and specific social structure. We also searched for answers to other questions. What is universal in the experience of the socialist countries and what can be applied in our situation? What lessons can we draw from the experience of socialist construction in the USSR? What lessons can we draw from Hungarian experience, including the tragic 1956 experience? What lessons can we draw from Czechoslovak experience, including the 1968 experience? What lessons can we draw from experience of the GDR, a country that possesses limited raw materials, but that is much more efficient than we are in exploiting them? As you see, we tried to view various questions by going deeply into them and avoiding vague generalizations. We were not satisfied with merely consulting the programmatic documents of the fraternal parties. We made deeper analyses of these countries' development roads. Let me stress that on the strength of the universal laws of socialist development we evolved the proposition that it is necessary to use the experience of other socialist countries, because otherwise it is difficult to construct socialism in one's own country.

Machura: The experience of the USSR is not important in his regard. This experience is summarized in the CPSU program in connection with the 27th CPSU Congress. How does our program compare with the CPSU program?

Orzechkowski: During the concluding stage of the first phase of the work on our program we were able to carefully study the new draft of the CPSU program and to compare it with our program. The first thing we were pleased to note was the convergence of our approaches toward basic issues. Of course, the USSR has reached a higher stage of socialist development, and the tasks facing the Soviet party, the people, ajd the state are different from our tasks. But, generally speaking, the common task of all our countries is the effectiveness of socialism and efforts to combine its ideological, political, and moral qualities with achievements of the scientific-technological revolution. What we have in common is the unusually sober realism and the Leninist approach displayed by the two programs which contain no unrealistic concepts and no promises that cannot be fulfilled. Both programs make it crystal clear that the party is no magic force that can given the people something for nothing. They make it clear that the party creates the conditions for socialist development and that the socialist system provides opportunities for the great progress of society through society. Tangible achievements depend in the final reckoning on the people's creative militancy and work.

Machura: The all-party discussion of the program has begun. Two meetings of the primary party organizations are to be devoted to this discussion. What will be the focal points of this discussion?

Orzechowski: In line with the 24th plenum resolution the draft program has been published and the party discussion on it has begun. What can we hope of it? Very, very much.

Briefly, we hope that it will enrich the program and will make its theses ready for implementation. The program defines the aims that are in the interest of all our people. The wisdom of the party as a collective body and vanguard and the wisdom of the people is inexhaustible and much more comprehensive and profound than the wisdom of the people who drew up the program. I think that the discussion on the program will embrace many issues, but will concentrate on the key issues of Poland's future. Our party is an integrated entity and is not divided into regional groups, and the program is the program of the entire party. On the strength of the discussion to date I guess that it will revolve round key issues such as the goals of our socioeconomic development and the methods of achieving them. This should be one line of the discussion. Another line should concern the issues that are of special interest to specific communities, regions, and plants. The third line will concern finding answers to the question of what place and role individual party organizations and social and vocational communities should play in implementing the program, and of what should be done by a given party group or plant to accomplish the tasks of the program. The first condition for such an approach to the program is for extensive sections of our society to regard the program as their own and to be aware of the need for society to extensively participate in developing the goals and policies of the basic program that will be adopted by the 10th party congress. This is the most important issue of the present discussion of the draft program.

MAJEWSKI VISITS PAKISTAN, MEETS FOREIGN MINISTER

LD172154 Warsaw PAP in English 1605 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Islamabad, March 17 -- Polish Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Jan Majewski paid a visit to Pakistan, during which he was received by Pakistani Minister of Foreign Affairs Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, Minister of Water and Power Jaol Said Mian and Minister of Trade Mohyuddin Baluch.

Majewski also held political consultations with Acting Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Abdul Sattar. The sides exchanged views on Polish-Pakistani relations, giving prominence especially to problems linked with economic cooperation. The two also discussed some of the international problems, especially situation in Europe and Asia.

The sides stressed their interest in maintaining political dialogue, in cooperation in the international plane and in the development of mutually beneficial economic cooperation, stating that there are considerable possibilities for its expansion.